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need nothing but permanence to be regarded as specific. For instance, the fruit from these terminal clusters was as unlike the normal "Smoke-house" as it was possible to be. The fruit stems were very long and slender, and the fruit flattened—what pomologists term oblate. It might further be noted that this change was not a change by gradual modification through seminal agency; but a leap, and from a tree that had always produced flowers in the normal way. There was apparently no more reason why the law, whatever it may be, that operated on this one tree might not under some circumstance operate on all the trees in the orchard, or on other wild trees in native places of growth, or on the individuals of a whole district, as well as on a single tree. If trees with such a set of differences were found in a wild condition and their parentage not known, a botanist would undoubtedly regard them as constituting very distinct species, and describe and name them accordingly. It was such illustrations as these which made the doctrine of evolution in some form an absolute certainty.

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MARCH 20.

Mr. VAUX, Vice-President, in the chair.

Thirty-four members present.

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MARCH 27.

Mr. VAUX, Vice-President, in the chair.

Twenty members present.

A paper entitled "On Elaterite and Coorongite from New South Wales, Australia," by E. Goldsmith, was presented for publication.

Charles Ashburner and Thomas Mackellar were elected members.

P. A. Von Kotschubey, of St. Petersburg, was elected a correspondent.

The following papers were ordered to be printed:—